MY VINE For The Tribune BY BLMINA WALDO CAREY.

My Morning-Glory will not bloom, Nor longer clamber o'er the wall, he Winter frosts have come full soon To blast my vine, and it must fall

I planted it when pastures green. First grazed the kine and bleating sheep. When over sunsy slopes were seen Meck pansies waking from their sleep.

And when from out the close damp earth It sprang, and strengthened every hour, In me a new delight had birth, As pure and simple as the flower. Through all the Summer mornings gone I gave my vine the tend'rest care

But my young hope was left alone Until it withered to despair. So yester morn, when I awoke, And found my vine torn from the wall.
No poor tears had I back to choke.
I'd everlived a greater fall.

FROM NEW-YORK TO NINEVEH. XIII.

CAIRO-PREPARATIONS FOR THE JOURNBY IN-TO CENTRAL AFRICA-DEPARTURE.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Gizen, on the Nile, Monday, Nov. 17, 1851.

For the last five days I have been so ocenpied, from morning till midnight, with the preparations for my journey into the interior, that no time remained to fulfill my duty to The Tribune. This afternoon at 4 o clock, I sailed from Boulak, and my boat is now anchored for the night at Gizeh, opposite the Pyramids. Tomorrow I shall visit them, and those of Sakkaraas well as the site of Memphis, and take the boat again at Bedracheyn, a village ten miles above this. But before going beyond the region of Post-Offices and daily mails, I must give you some account of my preparations and my pros-

pects. On reaching Cairo, I found that the rumors had heard on the road respecting the number of travelers and the rise in the price of boats, were partially true. Not more than a dozen boats had left for Upper Egypt, but the price had been raised in anticipation. Mr. Degen, of New-York who left about two weeks ago, was the first on the river, and to day four boats bearing the American flag-those of the Messrs. Delano, Dr. Champlin and myself-left Boulak. The shipcarpenters and painters are busily employed all along the shore in renovating the old banks or building new ones, and the Beys and Pashas who ewn the craft are anticipating a good harvest this winter. Some travelers have paid £45 a month for their vessels, but I found little difficulty in getting a large and convenient boat, for two persons, at £20 a month. This price, it should be understood, includes the services of ten men, who find their own provisions, and only receive a gratuity in case of good behavior. The American Consul, Mr. Kahil, had kindly obtained for me the promise of a bark from Ismail Pasha, before our arrival-a superb vessel, furnished with beds, tables, chairs, divans, &c., which was offered at £30 the month, but it was much larger than we needed. In the course of my inspection of the fleet of barks at Boulak, I found several which might be had at £15 and £17 a month, but they were old, inconvenient and full of vermin. Our boat, the Cleopatra, has been newly cleansed and painted, and contains, besides a spacious cabin, with beds and divans, a sort of portico on the outside, with cushioned seats, where we proposed to sit during the balmy twilights, and smoke our chi-

bonks. My companion as far as Assouan or Korosko, is the European of our triad. The Asian returns to-morrow to Smyrna, with an Abysinian boy, whom he purchased in the slave bazaar for about The little fellow received a certificate of his freedom at the Austrian Consulate, and and seemed perfectly happy in his new white Turkish dress and red shoes. The European is one of the most agrecable fellow-travelers I ever met, and I count it a lacky day that brought us together. Nowhere is a congenial comrade so desirable as on the Nile. My friend appreciates the river, and even without the prospect of seeing Thebes, Ombos and Phile, would cheerfully bear all the inconveniences and delays of the favor of the travelers.—The dervishes are howl- ruffled temper. Once she seemed to grow quite journey, for the Nile's sake alone. Commend me to such a man, for of the hundreds of touriets who visit the East there are few such.

The extent of my journey into the interior of Africa rendered a speedy departure from Cairo absolutely necessary. The trip to Khartoum occopies at least two months, and it is not safe to remain there later than the first of March, on account of the heat and the rainy season, which is very unhealthy for strangers. Capt. Peel, a son of Sir Robert Peel, who is now on his way thither, left about a month ago. Dr. Knoblecher the Catholic Apostolic Vicar for Central Africa. left about the same time on his expedition to the sources of the White Nile. I therefore took but a single day to see the most prominent objects in Cairo-the Citadel, the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, the Tombs of the Caliphs and the Island of Rhoda-and then began the work of preparation. In spite of the unfavorable predictions of friends and the innumerable delays which are unavoidable in dealing with the Egyptians, I have succeeded in five days in procuring every necessity for the trip in securing a dragoman, hiring a boat, and what is more, obliging the rais to sail at the appointed hour. We are now enseuts, and have every hope of making a swift and pleasant

The furnishing of a Nile boat requires considerable knowledge of house-keeping. The number of small articles required for this floating speck of civilization in a country of barbarians. is amazing to a bachelor. I had no idea that the art of cooking needed such a variety of tools and appliances, and for the first time in my life, conceive some respect for the fame of Ude and Soyer. There are frying pans and stew pans; coffee pots and tea pots; knives, forks, spoons, towels, cups, ladles and boxes; butter, lard, flour, rice. maccaroni, oil, vinegar, mustard and pepper; and no end to the groceries. We must have a table and chairs, quilts and pillows, mats, carpets and napkins, and many other articles which I should never have thought of without the help of M. Pini, who keeps a general depôt of sup. plies. His printed lists, in four languages, lighten the traveler's labor very greatly, and he well deserves the moderate profit which he is contern to ask. His experience in regard to the quantity required, is also of much service; otherwise an inexperienced person would not know whe her to take twelve or fifty pounds of rice, nor how much sugar belonged to so much coffee. The expense of our outfit, including broad, fowls, mutton, charcoal, and every other requisite, was about two thousand plastres-a little more than \$100. The calculation was made for one month's provisions for two persons, and one month for

For my further journey after leaving the Nile. I was recommended to take a large supply, on account of the scarcity and expense of many articles in Upper Nubia and Sennaar. I therefore purchased sufficient tea, coffee, flour, rice, biscuits, sugar, maccareni and dried fruit to last me | still will not blush to take to his bosom a young two months, beside a complete cauteen, or supply | girl, a child, or more than one, if death does not

of articles necessary for life in the desert. I took an extra quantity of tobacco and coffee, for presents to the Arab sheikhs. The entire cost of the outfit was about nine hundred plastres. In adestion, I procured a good Turkish tent for two hundred and fifty piastres, to which I added a supply of tent-pins, lantern-poles, water-skins and leathern water-flasks, all these articles being procured to better advantage in Cairo. Fortu nately the Turkish fashion of wearing European pantaloons has invaded Egypt, so I need not don the cumbrous baggy trowsers of the country. A bornous of camel's hair, however, is necessary, as well as a sabre, a broad shawl of Tripoli silk. for the waist, and shoes of white leather, which are very cool and comfortable. I have also followed the custom of the European residents, in having my hair shorn close to the head, and wearing a white cotton skull-cap. Over this is drawn the red tarbouch, or fez, and as a protection against the sun, a large white shawl is bound around it turban-wise. Among the desert tribes of the Ababdeh and Bischarin, through which my road lies, it is politic to conform the dress somewhat to the Arab fashion.

Without a tolerable knowledge of Arabic, a dragoman is indispensible. True, Dr. Smith, an American, made his way through Syris and Palestine without one, and also without knowing the language, but out of the beaten tracks more difficult. Capt. Peel not long since made | concluded he cheerfully. a journey through the northern part of Arabia, without a single companion, and was very kindly received by the wandering tribes. He speaks Arabic, however, with facility. The few phrases I have picked up, on the way from Alexandria, would avail me litle in Nubia, where either the Berbert language, or a different Arabic dialect is spoken; and I therefore engaged a dragoman for the journey. This class of persons swarm in Cairo at present, and I had not been there a day before I was visited by half a dozen, who were anxious to make the trip to Khartoum. How they knew I was going there, I cannot imagine, but I found that they knew the plans of every traveler in Cairo as well. Among my visitors was an old man named Solyman Ali, who had been a servant of Champollim. I made choice of a dark Egyptian, born in the valley of Thebes. His name is Achmet, and from what I can learn, he is one of the best of his class. He speaks English and Italian, but one of the stipulations of our bargain is that he shall teach me Arabic. He dresses very handsomely, and has the faculty of making himself respected by the Arabs, a very necessary quality. Moreover, he is well acquainted with Lattif Bey, the

Egyptian Governor of Khartoum. The American, English and Austrian Consuls have kindly given me letters to the principal consular agents and merchants in Khartoum. To Mr. Constantine Kahil, the American Vice-Consul, and Hon. Mr. Murray, the English Consul-General, I am especially indebted for favors which cannot fail to be of great assistance. Mr. Kahil has also given me letters to the Governors | again before her eyes, which was impossible to of Thebes, Assouan and Korosko, through which my journey through the Nubian Desert will be rendered secure. I anticipate no further trouble on the road than from hard-tretting camels, sand, brackish water, and the like privations, town where there is a surgeon, and I dare say which are easily borne.

It is growing late, and our men are disposing themselves to sleep on the deck. We must be off at sunrise for the Pyramids, and have a long day's journey before us, if we visit also Sakkara and Memphis. Our rais has anchored the Cleopatra beside a college of dervishes, and their unearthly chants, choruses, dances and clapping of hands, render a coherent letter next to impossible. Their wild cries and deep, monotonous ones howlings so fill my ears, that I cannot choose but listen, though both my friend and I | so that we are alone; but never mind, we are are weary and drowsy with the great labor and excitement of getting our boat under way. I shall reserve my impressions of Cairo till I find again the leisure and quiet of Nile life. This complaining, ever upbraiding, ever wearing; will be taken to Cairo to-morrow by my donkey- but he did not seem to be seasible of it. When boy, Kish, who has brought his donkeys to Gizeh for our ride to the Pyramids. Kish is a jewel of | had done, putting the spoon and the glass to her a donkey-driver, and I recommended him to the mouth, answering her inquiries, and soothing her ing worse than ever, and I must, perforce, stop writing. Good night! B. T.

LETTERS OF AN EXILE .- No. XIX

NOBLE VIRTUES AMONG THE TURKS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FROM MY RESIDENCE IN ASIA MINOR, / If I had nothing else to say about Turkish notions of domestic happiness but what concerns the family life of the higher classes, I should have shunned the subject. But there is no law, no religion, no custom, no state of society corrupted or corrupting enough to sufficate or eradicate all that is good in the human heart, and it is always a pleasant, a comforting sight to behold, in the very depth of savage or of artificial depravity, the likeness of those virtues that we call saintly, and which we are accustomed to consider as the ultimate result of perfect civilization, mingled together with the influences of Divine inspiration. The voice of God it is, which teaches the same holy precepts in every respect so dissimilar from each other, and gives to those who follow them the same recompense of inward peace, and of invariable satisfaction But that voice speaks all languages, and accommodates itself to all intelligences, and to the external circumstances which surround men-It is enough for it that the heart to which it is directed be a simple and a true one; and be assured, wherever and in whatever condition you find such a heart, the virtues which adorn the noblest specimens of humanity will be found in it.

Such hearts I have found in Turkey. The men to whom they belonged were nursed and bred in the Mussulman faith, and consider wo man as a servant and a plaything, a little better, perhaps, than a dog, but much inferior to a horse To take as many of these playthings as one could maintain, to dispise their feelings, to scorn their affections to throw them aside when they are worn out, such is the Mussulman's creed toward womanhood. A young man marries an old woman when the old woman has some fortune, or when she still has some remnant of beauty. Does he think of the burden that will weigh upon him self a few years later ' No. There is no such thing for a Turkish husband. The next day after his marriage, if his wife were only rich, and some time later, if she be still bandsome, the young husband will completely neglect her. He will not deceive her; he will not try to dissimulate his disgust for his old ties, and his propen. sity for new ones. He will take no more notice of his wife than if she had never been a new one, a young one will take her place, and the poor victim will live and die in solitude and scorn. And the young man, if he is rich, will not content himself with having united his fate to that of a woman of his own age and of his inclinations, he will go on, taking a new one every six or seven years, and when he himself grows old, decripts, infirm, an abject sight, he

forbid. And yet such a man is capable of being a most exemplary man, a very paragon of do mestic virtue, a model to all husbands and all fathers.

How does it happen, then, that in the vicinity of such examples of Mussulman morality, you may see a healthy and vigorous man of forty married from his youth to a weak, sickly valetudinarian, who has never made him a father, nor ever will, who requires constant and assiduous cares, and offers in exchange but a sorrowful and unpleasant companion? How is it that the husband does not send this burden to the --gentleman without a name, instead of bearing it ! But I mistake. He does not bear it. If he felt it as a burden, he would lay it aside. But what duty hinders him! What fear of the world's judgment! I asked the question, "How does it happen that you, a Mussulman, with your ideas upon marriage, with your ardent desire for children, have not long since chosen a healthier and more agreeable wife " "I love this one," continued he, "and have loved her from my first youth. She has made me as happy as she could; would it be just and fair to ask more of her ! Certainly, I could get another wife, and be a father, which would be a great happiness for me; but in looking for better I might find still worse. And, besides. I should have given this one a greater pang than all her maladies. She would weep and be of travel, such an undertaking would be much unhappy. Betterso, betterso. I am contented,

And I was contented too, because I was sick of the high-life way of considering the matter. I turned to the wife, and could not help telling her, "You ought to love your husband dearly, and to feel grateful to him for his fidelity." "And so I do," was her verbal answer, while her looks said much more. Yes, she ought to feel proud and grateful, much more than any civilized woman to her civilized mate for the same consideration. For the Turk. ish husband is perfectly free from religious restraint, and free from the restraint of public epinion, and if he allows the tears of his wife to fetter him, those tears draw their power nowhere but from themselves.

I shall never forget an old couple who came one morning to consult me about the blindness of its weaker member. The husband, a fine old man of the pure race, were the ancient Asiatio garb, the flowing garments, the flowing beard. the wide white turban, and although his eyes were black and brilliant and his person erect and yet vigorous, he led after him a shabby donkey. which was ridden by the invalid. The eld lady was not only blind, but she was a cripple, had lost the human shape, did not speak but mut. tered unintelligibly, growled, grumbled and suffered. When she was taken from the saddle, her husband had to carry her till he seated her upon the ground, then arranged her dress, told her something to comfort her, and then turned to me who had stood a silent spectator of this. "What do you expect me to do with your wife " said I. He requested that I would call the sun to rise me, the old lady being afflicted with the cataract. "Do you come from afar " I asked. "Three day's journey," was the answer. "Well," said ?. "you do n't lack courage; go en still further to a he will undertake the cure." "Well, if I can persuade her to come, I will go." "Are you not the master " I inquired. " The master, yes, I dare say I could be, but who can be so rude as to make her do a thing she dislikes; she is so unhappy!" And he wiped away a true tear.-'Is it a long time since such a misfortune befell her?" I inquired. "Ten years." "And are you alone to take care of her! Have you no children?" "We have several, but they are all married, have families and houses of their owncontented with each other; though alone, I can nurse her." And he nursed her indeed, and not an amiable invalid was she to be nursed-ever dinner was served, he never tasted food till she intolerable; she grumbled more than usual, shook her shoulders, tried to turn her back to him and was very angry. But he went on caressing her, and entreating her to refrain till they should be alone, and then he begged of me to excuse her on account of her terrible sufferings. Whether it was the allusion to her sufferings that moved her, I know not; but she relented, asked pardon, and shed tears. He put his hand upon her lips to stop her apologies, and profited by the mo mentary fit of submission to make her depart He thanked me for my sincerity, for the good advice I had given him, and went away. I saw them ascend one of the mountains which closes my valley from the eastern world, cheerfully dragging his craft after him, stopping from time time, as if to rest, but in truth to address some words to his old companion. "God bless you! fervently said my heart; "Turk as you are, saynge as you must still remain, ignorant as you are doomed to be : God bless you, and may many more of my sisterhood find such a husband as you." And God had blessed him to a certainty, since the best feelings in the human heart were his. CHRISTINE TRIVELZIO DI BELGIOIOSO.

Aid to Hungary.

The meeting on the 14th inst. at Trenton, N. J., has produced a powerful effect, and the resolutions now before the Legislature sympathizing with the mission of Kossuth will without doubt pass

The Legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts have promptly expressed their sentiments with regard to intervention. A movement has also begun in the Ohio Legislature. The Legislature of Indiana has also speken.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Hungary was held in Augusta, Carroll Co. O., Jan. 3. The citizens of Tuscarawas Co. O , held a meeting at New Phyadelphia on the 1st inst.

The people of Berks Co , Pa , held a very large meeting on the 12th inst. at Reading.

A meeting of the citizens of Beaver Co. Pa., was held on the 9th inst , at the Court House, and it was agreed to participate in the Pittsburgh reception of

MORMONISM IN NORWAY .- A disturbance has recently taken place in Oesterrosoer, a Norwegian village, on account of the conversion to Mormonism among some of its inhabitants. Three famiilles having embraced the principles of that sect, the populace determined to get rid of them in the most summary manner, and assaulted them in their own houses. The military were called out the police summoned the rioters to disperse, but without effect. and the soldiers were about to fire on the crowd then a Lutheran pastor, in his robes, threw himself between the troops and the people. This worthy ecclesiastic addressed the rioters, saying that one of the greatest sine was intolerance,-that Christ commanded to love our neighbor as ourself,-and that if we believed other men were in error, we should seek to restore them to the true path by kindness and char-These conciliatory words had the desired ct. The mob dispersed, and there has been no disturbance since.

LOPEZ RESPITED .- We learn that Gov. Hunt has granted a respite of 90 days in the case of Autoine Lopez, who was to have been executed on

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WESLEY AND METHODISM," by ISAAC TATLER. (12 mo. pp. 328. Harper & Brothers.)-This able volume is devoted to a philosophical exposition of the principles of Methodism, considered as a remarkable phenomenen in religious history. Regarding the movement started by the field-preaching of Wesley and Whitfield in the middle of the last century as the commencement of the present religious epoch, the author goes back to its origin, traces the causes of its vitality, unfolds the successive phases of its progress, and analyzes the nature of its conrection with the present and future. sketches of the character of the founders of Methodism are drawn with profound discrimination, and great breadth of portraiture. Compared with this elaborate production, the labors of Southey, and other writers on the subject, are superficial and

"HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, by W. H. BARTLETT. Part I. This is the commencement of a new History of the United States, issued y a London publisher, reaching from the Discovery of North America to the present time. Making no pretensions to original research, it is a faithful and elegant compilation from the most important standard works on American history. It is recommended to popular use by the clearness and vivacity of its style, as well as by the accuracy of its state ments. Written in a spirit of fair appreciation of the position and character of the American Republic, it is well-suited for circulation in England nor can it be read by our own citizens without satisfaction and advantage. We trust it will find a friendly welcome in this country. (George Virtue.)

GLEANINGS AND GROUPINGS FROM A PASTOR'S PORTFOLIO," by Rev. JOSHUA N. DANFORTH. A volume of nuscellaneous gatherings, composed of devotional effusions, literary criticisms, personal sketches, and picturesque descriptions. It contains and is uniformly of an elevated tone of thought and sentiment. Several of the sketches of character have great merit, and will be read with interest, expecially by those who knew the originals. (12 mo. pp. 360. A. S. Barnes & Co)

"THE PLOUGH, THE LOOM, AND THE Asvii," for Jan., opens with a vigorous'article on "Centralization" by Henry C. Carey, in which he shows that the objections to that system maintained by Kossuth apply in full force to the commercial clicy of Great Britain. This number is embellished with a portrait of Mr. Carey, and also contains a brief sketch of his life and writings. The usual amount of agricultural matter is presented in quite an interesting shape. (Myron Finch.)

IF "LIFE, SLEEP AND PAIN," is the title of a collection of Essays, by SAMUEL HENRY DIGET son, treating of various topics connected with phystological science, in a popular rather than a technical manner. A profusion of anendote and illustion to the general reader. (12mo pp. 301. Blanchand & Lea !

IT "SKETCHES OF LIFE AND LANDSCAPE." by the Rev. Ralph Horr. (Svo. C. Shepard & Co.) We welcome another edition of these poems, which have won a worthy place in American literature, by their quaint originality of expression and their beauty and tenderness of sentiment.

IF "THE MOURNER'S FRIEND," edited by J. B. Syme, is a selection of devotional pieces in prose and verse, intended as a suitable companion to the afflicted. (Worcester. S. A. Howland)

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAG-AZINE," for January, has a long notice of Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, with a sketch of his labors in the anti-liquor cause. (P. T. Sherlock.)

17 SPOONER'S "DICTIONARY OF ARTISTS," in the second and third numbers, bids fair to be a very convenient book of reference. (G. P. Putnam.)

"Kossuth in England." A London publication (sold by Dexter & Co.) containing a biographical sketch of Kossuth and his speeches in England.

The Philadelphia Magazines. "GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE," for Feb., holds out a conspicuous programme on the cover, which enables the longing reader to anticipate the good things in store for him, without groping through the entire contents of the number. This a great improvement on the former barbarous practice of concealing the subjects of the articles and the names of the writers, until after a tedious search. If "good wine needs no bush," a good Magazine needs a Table Why Graham held out so long against that essential appendange we never could divine His February number is capital. A fine collection of names graces his list of contributiors. Henry W. Herbert, John S. Dwight, G. P. R. James, Wm. C. Hosmer, Miss Sproat, Mary Howitt are among them. " Graham's Small Talk" is a new featureand so is that of selections from the current literature of the day.

" SARTAIN" presents a rare and rich variety both of embellishment and letter press-a perfect wilderness of gayeties and gravities. Persiston abounds with racy stories, and with poetry which is not racy. (Dewitt & Davenport.)

RHODE ISLAND .- The Opposition State Nominating Convention is to be held at Providence on the 29th inst. State officers are to be nominated and Delegates chosen to a National

Executions in Canton. At a recent meeting of the Asiatic So.

At a recent meeting of the Asiatic So-diety the Secretary read a paper of great interest, by Mr. T. T. Meadows, translator to ther Britanni-Majesty's Consolate in China, descriptive of the exe-cution of 34 recels, or bandits, which took place on the 50th July last. After a description of the place of execution, which was secured by a strongly guarded door, and after stating that more than 400 human beings have been put to death in the same place within the past eight months, Mr. Meadows states that he entered the place accompanied by two English residents at Canton, and found there a few or the lower officials. The only preparation visible was a cross, fixed up for the infliction of the highest legal punishment practiced in China-cotting up was a cross, hard up for the infliction of the highest legal punishment practiced in China-cutting up alive. There was a fire of fragrant sindal wood burning before the shed where the Mandarins sit to experimend the executions, in order to conceal the borrid steach arising from the decomposing heads remaining there. After waiting a considerable time, remaining there. After waiting a considerable time, all the criminals were introduced, most of them walking to their places, but many carried in baskets, and tumbled out on the spot appointed for them, where they lay powerless, either from the excess of fear or from treatment inflicted during the trial and imprisonment. A man stood behind each criminal, and placed him is a kneeling position by grasping his bancs, which were bound behind his back. In case of resistance, which happens very rarely, th cragged forward by force, so as to keep the neck ex-tended. When all the criminals were placed in the required positions, the executioner seried a sabre with both hands, and proceeded to his work. In the present instance the man was a mid-looking solider, selected from the ranks of the army. The sword was a common maker of three feet in length, and one of those employed on the occasion was laid on the Scotis's table. It appears that there is no official weapon required, for the officers of the army, anxious to "flesh their swords," send them for the pur-pose to the executioner, who has thus a sufficient pose to the executioner, who has thus a sufficient supply for his most extensive operations. The number decouplisted on the occasion described was 23 and the executioner look up a fresh sword as soon as he felt the edge of the one employed becoming dull, which was basaliv the case after cutting of two or three heads. When all was ready, the man shood firm, with his legs somewhat apart. On hearing the word "Pam" precounced by the officer superintending, and after a sharp order "Bon't move!" he raised his sword straight up, and brought it randly down with the full strength of both arms. pose to the executioner, who has thus a sufficient norrid task was soon done after cutting off the head of one victim the man threw himself, by a bound, into position by the side of the next; ant in somewhat less than three minutes the whole 33 were headless—the head in every case but the first being completely severed at one blow. In three or four cases, where the criminals retained their full strength, the bodies, after decapitation, rose quite upright, and Mr. Meadows is satisfied that unless restrained by the man behind they would have spung into the air. When this part of the traredy was ever, the more horrible work of show death was carried into effect upon the remaining criminal,

who was bound to the cross mentined above. He was a strongly-built man apparently to years and, who had escaped in the first instance, but who had who had escaped in the astimated to certain death in order to save from tortune his wife and family, who had been seized by the Chinese Government, with the cruel policy usual on such occasions. In this instance the first was cut from the forchead, breast, and extremities of the sufferer with a short kinfe, which was on the table before the meeting. ment was about four or five minutes. The box were then packed up in coffice and carried away.

National Satisfaction-The French at Salee. The following narrative and appeal has been transmitted to us from Morocco, says The Linden Times. Allowing for possible errors in transla-tion, we give the statement as we have received it.

"Prom the Poer in (sed, &c., to the most learned and removed writers of the English newspaperstate pourna's the enemiation of which extends over the whole earth, whose words are the words of trath, and the justness of whose reasonings is always relicevident, whose magte industrial most of trath, and the justness of whose reasonings is always relicevident, whose magte industrial using and whose power is more to be considered than roughly useff.

the Eternal Lord, &c -- prayers perpetual as eter-

"We have ever found your nation-may God con-

"We have ever found your nation—may God con-tinue to add to its abundance and prosperity fore-most in promoting the bappiness of the weak, and relieving them in their distress. The views of the Englishman are charitable, his cars are never deaf to the complaint of the oppressed.

"We, therefore, filled with the most stered in-spirations of patrictism and love of justice, come forward and record the acts of it justice and perad-ious behavior of those so, of what how, those par-setting enemies of God's word, and of everything else that is hely—the French May God confound their counterly shadler the transework of their gov-ernment, and bring them to greef; in the constan-mation of which proceedings were heard the voice

which see to the calimitions event.

"Know, then, that some months ago a vessel of the French nation was thrown upon the share of the river of Sales. The wind was strong, the sea was rough, and, by the united volence of the two, the ship was broken to pieces. Yet the Franch savenne of our breibreu broke up the vessel! God forbuls iles, and this statement is false, as is growed by

may devoured on the spot.

"Our Kard (Sidy Mohamed Ben Abdel-Karly Zaceber) did all he could to restrain his subjects.

was demanded.
"Is there justice in France! We cannot but believe that there is, and some of the French Mini here that there is, and some of the French M nusters must be great and nonest men, assured of this, we are led to apprehend that it was owing to misrepresentations on the part of the French Consul (M. Bureau) and the faisofications of his killeda (M. Schieft) that a French squadron appeared off our peaceful town on the 3d of Safar 19th of November, and the Admiral, not even a lowing our Kaid time to communicate with the Sultan, or his Oozen at Tangler, commenced a vigorous attack upon us, treating us as though we were nirates. We, too, consider them pirates for, were they not, they would have required satisfaction from the Sultan of Moreound not have presented an ultimatum to a poor Gorenor, who was not authorized to treat with them. "We would now and to bave presented an ultimatum to a poor Gorenor, who was not authorized to treat with them. "We would now and the English whether, under the circumstances, as we have related them, and God knows that what we have related them, and the other was sufficient cause for the French to go to there was sufficient cause for the French to go t Early in the morning of the 3d Safar (25th of No.

Early in the morning of the 3d Safar (9)th of November) arrived off our town, a French equality consisting of a very large vessel, with guas in her a numerous as the quality in a purcuping share, and for smoke propelled ships, which were also filled wit guns. Shortly afterward a boat brought from the large vessel to the shore some officers, who conveyed to the Kana a letter, wherein the French Code. acceled to for, but the Raid paid the sum without cricers to that effect from the Suitan, his head would have been in danger. He, however, begged that time might be given him to refer the master to the Court. This the French refused, and zecontingly, about 2 o'clock A M, the large versel opened a heavy fire upon us, which we immediately returned. The smoke-ships also fired at us, and we repaid them their shot. This interchange of shot and shell continued from the morning until the night, whenour enemies saw there was no use in washing more powder and ball. We had already driven one smoke-ship out of action. The next morning they went away, not dering to recew the fight.

Although thousands of shots were fired at us that day, prate be to God, and thanks unto our that day, praise be to God and thanks note of Lord Mahomet' only twelve believers—God rether sours—lost their lives, viz. five artillery me four women, anothere children. Scarcely any datage was done to the town. Some balls struck of Sait-house (Sid Ben Arsha), which was too strotted to fall down. A few matters will reach the

Saithhouse (Sid Ben Aisha), which was too strong to fall down. A few pastree will repair the injury done to the house of the Kaid, and God will repay the poor for what they have soffered.

"Many of our enemies must have fallen that day for God is great, and he spares not the infidels. All this occurred at a moment when we were not prepared to fight. We were taken completely by surprise. Our guns were not in good order and some of our best artillerymen were absent, besides which the gates of the town having been closed, by way of precaution against the way, le tribes of Arabi who precantion against the war be tribes of Arabi white in the surrounding districts, many of our stricts were called away from the batteries to defe the walls against invarion from the interior albeit order was maintained among us, and so diexpented and harmless was the attack of our enemies, that the business and trade of the town was not even inter

rupted.

"What, then, would have been the result of an ergagement between us and the French had they given us a proper and honorable nonce of their notice intentions." Why, not a ship of our engineers would have second while and Paragraphics.

while intentions. Why, not a ship of our enemies would have escaped shaking, and France would have mourned for nurdreds of her best seamon.

They declare however, they have obtained set is faction. We would wish to know in what does satisfaction cousist. Is it satisfaction to send cannon halls into a sant-house? Or to honock a little plaster off the residence of a kaid! Is it an agreeable toing to know that you have added to the misery of the namer by making anorthress in the walks of the pauper by making apertures in the dwelling for the wind and rain to enter! any pleasure in killing an artilleryman in the di-charge of his duty or in throwing a poor family in to nourming by bereaving them of a mother, or al-ter, or caughter! Is there any particular honor is restroying an infant who has never even heard of Frenchman! They say, also, they have given us a lesson-

understand that Frenchmen are perficious, or the This is what we have to say. Peace, drc."

The Hulsemann Correspondence. A correspondent of The Daily Times. writing from Washington Jan. 15 says

Some eight weeks ago M. Huisemann communicates to the Secretary of State his instructions in regard to the expected reception of Kossuth in the

was instructed to say that Austria would fee

He was instructed to say that Austria would feel aggrieved if this Government should in any way recognize M. Kossuth It was supposed and removed at the time task M. Huisemann had other in struction, which he should read to the Secretary, and which would require him to protest against any such official recognition, and upon its occurrence, to take his passports and return home. M. Huisemann has now found the occasion for his protest in the participation of Mr. Webster in the Kossuth dinner the considers, it seems, that Mr. Webster acted on the occasion as Secretary of State and that Kossuth was, on that occasion, officially noticed and recognized.

nized.

M. Hulsemann may feel a little sore about the famous letter to him addressed by Mr. Webster, and also by Mr. Wetster's notice of it in his speech, as also by Mr. Wetster's notice of it in his speech, the Congress Barquet, and by the warm applain that it met with. He was also neitled, perhaps, Mr Webser's having refused to admit him to any more personal interviews, and having required that he should, thereafter, address him in writing on any official business.

ficial business.

The President, as is stated to-day, has commun.

M. Bulsemann to Mr. Webste cated the letter of M. Hulsemann to Mr. Webster, together with his views on the subject, and Mr. Webster has the matter now under consideration

The letter will, of course, be replied Secretary, under the directions of the and it may be such a reply as will induce Mr. limbermann to ask for his passports, even if they be not tendered to him.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The Sterm at Boston. Bostow. Manufay Jan, 19, 182.
The snow-storm which commences vesterday and communes and the weatherns extremely cold. The snow has stifted hadds in the country, blocking apthe radioad tracks. Our narrow is filled with los.

Fire at Rochester.

Brig Rainbow Ashere.

Mails Deinyed.

RELEISMEN, Monday, Jan. 19, 1832. Neither Eastern nor Southern Mail have aggree this morning
The weather is clear but extremely cold, was a
heavy wind blowing.

Later from Havana-Markets, &c. The mail steamship leavels acrived at 2 o'clock this norting. She satisf from his and on the acrising of the 13th, and from Key West on the sceams of the 15th.

Molasses is lower, sales making at 2 reals. The exports of the year were 594,000 mhds, against 250,000 m 1839.
Corren-The stock in the market is small and insignificant. Sales have been made at \$5 500 30 for fair to good. Exports of the year from Havana and Matanzas, 43,000.
Here Dive sections of the year from Havana and Matanzas, 43,000. Matanzar, 43,000.

BERT-Fire cargoes of jerked Beef sold at 10 reals. There are two cargoes now on hand.

Fine-Some Newfoun land fish arrived 18th December, and sold at \$3 for Cod. Boston parcels, \$2.75. Hardock \$1,870.02.20

hand. Rhode Island would bring \$45 ar 50, short and CANDLES - Tallow are in good demand, and speca

would sell in small lets

would sell in small lets
Olis-Whale Oil is in fair request but only for
small parcels. Sperm is in demand at \$11.

Coal-Carpees are arriving but almost all under
contract. Good Steamhout is quoted at \$1350% \$5.

Figures to America are only at 50 00021c for Box
Sugar Molasses, \$70.35 25 for Northern ports, and

\$1 35 h \$1 50 for Southern Exchange—On New-York and Boston Exchange is at 2) P cent. discount.

Key West Shipping Intelligence-

th the Surveyors reported her seaworthy, and as he Ish she satised for New Orleans. Her salvage and expenses amounted to \$5.754, of which she may necessary and several sections. Was brought in by treckers, bullsound. On the cargo and materials its was awarded, and the salvage on the vessel, after deducting expenses and duter, was \$5.750.

The barks John Strond and Gipsey are ready to all, their expenses having been advanced by the cent of the underwitters.

agent of the underwriters

The schr. Almedea is in order to sail for Apalachicola, and her cargo of cotion has been forwarded.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph

Corros has been depressed under the advices per Asia. Sales Saturday, 400 bales, at 74 m7fc

PHILADELPHIA.

The late Railroad Accident-Supposed Robbert and Murder-Head Money-Steamship Clty of Pittsburgh- U S. Mint, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. True

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1852. The two firemen who were injured at the New York and Philadelphia Railroad, on Friedry, have each had a leg amputated at the Hospital. They are doing as well as can be expected.

The son of Aaron Lehman, ared 17 years, resding

The son of Aaron Lebinion, area 17 years, reading in Seventh st, near Frank in, is missing from this city. The boy was lasts on in the inserted of Richmond, when he had in his necession about \$500 worth of sewerry. It is feared that the hal has been more red and robbed.

Theodore Peters, a chaise driver, was yeslerday committed, in default of \$1000 ball, to ans see the charge of robbing a young gentleman from Brooklyn of about \$200 worth of property. The larceny was perpetuated while the young man was in a sale of inforcation.

An important application was made to the \$60.

perpetrated while the young man was in a sate of intoxication.

An important application was made to the Supreme Court, yesterday, in behalf of Robert Taylor, shipping muchant, who closms that all the head money paid by him during several years past to the Board of Health heat brea wrongfully exacted by that puece Corporation. The gundant, it is said, will reach \$50,100, though it is pus the that the saidtle of limitations will prevent a recovery for any other than the sums paid curing the last axy years. Yesterday the counsel of Mr. Taylor, Mesars, Hood and Dalley, applied to the Court for a rule upon the Board of fixealth to show cases shy the books and papers of the Board should not be placed in the office of the Prothonotary, for the purpose of inspection bow much head money has been paid by Mr. Taylor upon foreign pasters in bow much head money has been paid by the individual S are upon foreign pasters are do the late of the Roard to be taken out of their article by the individual S are upon foreign pasters is processibilities. The Court refused to paster fifte, but directed that they be onen to the inspection of the plantiff's coursel in a room in the building occupied by the Board of Health, prepared for this purpose.

John Ritter and Lydis Gibson two miserable his man beness died in our County yeared, and in the man beness died in our County yeared, and in the man beness, died in our County yeared, and in the man beness, died in our County yeared, and in the man beness, died in our County yeared, and our search.

ing occupied by the Board of Health, prepared for this purpose.

John Bitter and Lydia Gibson, two miserable himsatteings, ched in our County yesterday, of intemperance and exposure.

The stamming City of Phitaburgh is destined, it seems, never to reach this City. She now its aground a few miles below this City.

During the past year, seventeen lawyers died in this City. An unusual mortality in the legal profession.

fersion.
The following table exhibits a statement of the business of the United States Mint for the week ding Jan 17, 1862:

Ing Jan. 17, 1862:

Gold. Deposits. Coldage. Payment.

Silver. 1,000 \$901.4 0 \$700.827.5

Silver. 1,000 \$901.410 \$700.827.5

A heavy snow storm is sojourning with us to 487.

Being very fine, and accompanied by high wind, 5

drifts, much to the annoyance of courch going folia.

THE COURTS IN CALIFORNIA. - Thomas

C. Hambly, Esq , formerly of York, Pa , but posts

resident of California, in a letter to the editor of The York Republican, specking of a professional visition the town of Jackson, in Calaveras County, says: "Two courts were in session, the County and the District Courts. My case was in the County Court.

District Courts. My case was in the County County before Judge Smith, and was closused of at, the lieve, the very tests on which Colleye, the County Clerk, died, who was shot by this same Judge Smith, a few weeks ago, perhaps very excusably too. To counter opp sed to me, Gen Anderson, a fine looking old gentlemen, was a med with a huge both kinfe, that hung like a broad sword by his side, and I was perhaps the only unarmed man in the body. The Judge had his Colt recovers buckled on spectations had theirs—the grand jury, &c. and, at suid, the sheriff and his assistants theirs. In fact, Colt's revolvers and raw brandy are a part of early day's cress. The County Court was held in the Court isouse. The latter was built of posts set in